[THURSDAY, *January* 31, 1771.] THE [NUMB. 1465]

# NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE ADVERTISER.

*Containing the freſheſt* ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTICK

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PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

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HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN's RISING and SETTING, till Thurſday next.

| | ☾'s Age. | High-Water. | rises ☉ H. | M. | sets ☉ H. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| THURSDAY | 16 | 10 | after 7 | 3 | before 5 | Laſt ☾ Wedneſ. next, 9 Morn. |
| FRIDAY | 17 | 11 | 7 | 2 | 5 | |
| SATURDAY | 18 | 12 | 7 | 1 | 5 | |
| SUNDAY | 19 | 12 | 7 | 0 | 5 | |
| MONDAY | 20 | 1 | 6 | 58 | 6 | |
| TUESDAY | 21 | 2 | 6 | 57 | 6 | |
| WEDNESDAY | ☾ | 3 | 6 | 56 | 6 | |

Days 9 Hours 54 Minutes the 31ſt.

GENOA, October 13.

THE veſſel which arrived lately from Buenos Ayres, at Cadiz, with diſpatches for the Spaniſh Court, and from which the Commander would not ſuffer one perſon to go on ſhore, till they had received orders from the King, has on board, as is reported, ſome Engliſhmen brought from Falkland Iſlands.

*Marſeilles, Oct.* 26. The maſter of a veſſel arrived here from Mahon informs us, that they had learnt that an Algerine corſair had taken from an Engliſh packet the money ſhe had on board for paying the garriſon of Minorca.

LONDON,

*Oct.* 30. The following account may be depended on in reſpect to Lord Granby's death:—His Lordſhip finding himſelf much out of order in his ſtomach and bowels, ſent for Dr. Daltrey from York, who (with Dr. Mouſſey who attended his Lordſhip before) were well convinced he had ſtrong ſymproms of the gout, and accordingly adviſed the Marquis to put his feet and legs in hot water, at the ſame time adminiſtering the higheſt cordials to drive it into the extremities, which ſoon had the deſired effect; that immediately after, his feet ſwelled, looked inflamed, and had all the appearance of the diſorder being ſettled there, when his Lordſhip retired to another room, where he was immediately ſeized with a fainting fit, and expired without a groan, in the preſence of the phyſicians.

We hear that it is now determined to permit the Ruſſian fleet to winter at the iſland of Minorca.

Victualling contracts, we are told, are now negociating in the city, for the ſupply of the Ruſſian fleet in their winter quarters.

A private letter from Conſtantinople, dated Sept. 3, ſays, "The Janiſſaries, tired with the preſent war, and not being able to avoid following the Grand Signior's orders to ſtay in the army, had recourſe to a diſguiſe to exempt themſelves from it, but their ſcheme was diſcovered by the Kaimakan. They were dreſſed like Chiokadars, that is, ſervants to people of diſtinction, but as their numbers increaſed daily, the Kaimakan had the curioſity to take off ſome of their ſhoes, to ſee if they had not the mark that all the Janiſſaries have round their feet, occaſioned by the narrow red ſhoes they wear, and by this means they were diſcovered. The Grand Signor reproached them in perſon, and after threatening them in caſe of any future event of the kind, he gave ſtrict orders to make all diligent ſearch for them, and oblige all the Janiſſaries to join the Grand Vizir at the army."

We are aſſured, that Lord Holland is not able to attend his duty in Parliament, from his extreme bad ſtate of health; his Lordſhip is lifted in and out of bed by two of his ſtrongeſt ſervants: His body is in ſuch a ſtate, that if he was to fall from his chair by an accident, he would never be able to get up again, for which reaſon he is never left alone a minute.

The lateſt accounts from France aſſure, that there is more buſineſs done in the ſeveral ports of the Channel, in the Mediterranean, and the Ocean, than ever was known before; and that many ſhipcarpenters, both from Great Britain and Ireland, meet with ſuch good encouragement, that they do not think of returning to their native countries.

*Nov.* 5. The Romiſh Religion has been long thought on the decline. The Senate of Venice ſuppreſſing 36 Convents without conſent of the See of Rome confirm this.

On Friday laſt a duel was fought at the Burrow Caſtle, at Portſmouth, a place ſome little way up the harbour, between the Captain of the Favourite, from Falkland's iſland, and the Lieutenant who belonged to her when ſhe went from England, but left her ſoon after her arrival at that place, on account of ſome diſagreement between them.—The Captain we hear, was ſlightly wounded.

*Nov.* 6. Some further particulars relative to the taking of Bender, which arrived by letters yeſterday, are as follow: The town, upon a ſignal given, was attack'd in three different places the garriſon defended themſelves valiantly, and diſputed every inch of ground with great perſeverance: When they were beaten from the intrenchments, they fought from ſtreet to ſtreet in the town and withſtood the Ruſſians for five hours after they took the citadel The garriſon conſiſted at the begining of the ſiege of near 30,000 but at the time of the aſſault were reduced to near half that number; 400 cannon were found in the town, beſide an immenſe booty. Baron Stein, who reſided in London about five years ſince, and Colonel Maller, were both killed in the attack.

*November* 10. The Remonſtrance of the Weſtminſter electors, preſented on Wedneſday by Sir Robert Bernard, is ſigned, by order of the general meeting *John Wilkes, Chairman*, and not ſigned by any other hands.

NEWPORT, January 21.

At 9 o'clock laſt Friday evening, this town was alarmed with the cry of fire, which broke out in a cooper's ſhop on Taylor's wharf, and the wind being pretty freſh at weſt, ſeemed to threaten deſtruction to every houſe in its range acroſs the ſouthern part of the town; the roofs of two or three houſes in Thames-Street took fire from the large flakes which fell on them, but happily were ſoon extinguiſhed, and the wind providentially ſhifting to the northward, the deva[illegible]ation was confined to the wharf where the fire firſt began, and the one next ſouthward, where one dwelling houſe, one large ſugar houſe, with about two thouſand dollars worth of ſugar, were intirely conſumed, with two coopers ſhops, one joiner's ſhop, and 5 or 6 other ſtores and ſmall buildings; the tide happened to be well up, ſo that water was eaſily had in plenty, otherways the ruin muſt have been much greater; ſeveral perſons were conſiderably hurt by endeavouring to pull down one or two buildings, but no lives loſt; the town was kept alarmed by the ringing of bells, &c. the greater part of the night; and one engine was obliged to be kept playing all the next day before the fire could be entirely extinguiſhed. The whole loſs ſuſtained by all the ſufferers, who are numerous, is very conſiderable.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 21.

A Writer in an Engliſh Paper of Oct. 25, ſays, "I am juſt returned from Portſmouth, and can aſſure the Public, that no Part of the ſmall Stores conſumed in the late Fire, has been yet replaced. There is not in Portſmouth Bedding ſufficient for two Ships of the Line; the 5 Men of War ordered in a prodigious Hurry, three Weeks ago, to carry three Regiments to Gibraltar, and which were *then* ſaid to be completely equipped are not yet ready. The Miniſtry may go on ſome Time amuſing the Nation; but in the End, they will find that they have deceived themſelves.—The Day of Reckoning will aſſuredly come; and if, while we are in this ſhameful State of Inactivity, the Enemy ſhould ſtrike any material Stroke, the Heads of *ſome People* will anſwer for it. In the mean Time, I hope the King, (to whoſe Perſon and Family I am warmly attached) will conſider what will be his own Situation, if Gibraltar ſhould be taken;—and I will venture to tell his Majeſty plainly from my own Knowledge, that, if the Enemy ſhould land there *in Force* (which nothing can prevent but a ſuperior Fleet) the Place would be taken in a Fortnight."

*Jan.* 24. On Saturday, the 12th Inſtant one Thompſon was committed to the Gaol of this City for feloniouſly entering the Houſe of Mr. Ludwick Kuhn, at Kenſington, the Kaight before, with Intent to rob him; the Fact is related as follows, Mr. Kuhn waking in the Night, heared ſome Noiſe in the Room, which he imagined to be the Servant attending the Children in ſomething they wanted, but preſently feeling ſomebody reaching for his Wife's Pockets, where his Keys were, he jumped up, and ſeized hold of Thompſon's Hair, who, being a very ſtrong Fellow, drew him out of Bed, when a Scuffle enſued; and Thompſon threatened to rip him open, if he did not let him go; but Mr. Kuhn, thinking his life in Danger, made an obſtinate Reſiſtance, and at length over-powered and ſecured him; and when a Light was brought, a Knife was found lying on the Floor, near the Bedſide, with which, it is ſuppoſed, he intended to have put his Threats in Execution.

The Brigantine Thomas and Mary, Capt. Dunſley, arrived in York River, Virginia, in Lat. 35, 40, Long. 73, 20, fell in with the Sloop Unity, John Buchannan, Maſter, from this Port for St. Vincent; ſhe had on the 18th Inſt. about twe've Leagues from Cape Henlopen, carried away her Maſt about twenty Feet from the Deck, and intended for Bermudas or Charleſtown to refit.

*On Monday Night laſt, arrived the Brig Belvidere, Captain Farrel, from Falmouth, which he left the 7th of December, and has brought London Papers to the 1ſt of December, from which we have the following Advices, viz.*

LONDON, November 27.

THE following animated ſentiments were delivered by a great and noble orator, in a large company, on Thurſday laſt.

His Lordſhip began with telling his hearers, "That he thought the preſent ſituation of his country was ſo truly critical and alarming, that he would not ſit ſtill, but would drag the Miniſters from their concealments, and expoſe them to the reſentment of an injured, inſulted, and, he was afraid, an undone country.

"A noble Lord (Lord Weymouth) continued he, has told us, that it is neceſſary to cultivate peace, and has enlarged much upon the inhumanity of war, and the deſire he has to prevent the effuſion of human blood. I have as little deſire to plunge this nation into an unneceſſary war, as the noble Lord can have; but hoſtilities have been commenced againſt a kingdom, not uſed to ſuffer any inſults to paſs unrevenged. I wiſh the noble Lord had always entertained theſe ſentiments of humanity; the people would then have had no reaſon to lament the ſpilling of innocent blood in St. George's-fields, by the violence of his Lordſhip's politics.

"It has been inſinuated, that the public credit of the nation may be affected, if this motion ſhould be complied with. Let us conſider who are the people that ſuffer moſt by the fluctuation of your funds. Your little dirty money-jobbers, bloodſuckers, muckworms, commiſſaries, and contractors. Theſe are the men that have thrown down all diſtinctions of men in this country. I equally deſpiſe them all, from the jobber in the Alley, to Aſiatic plunderers in Leadenhall-ſtreet.

"I am concerned, that in theſe times, when unanimity is ſo much wanted, that any doubts ſhould have been thrown out reſpecting the legality of impreſſing; a meaſure which has the ſanction of the common law. I conſider the three Aldermen who diſcharged the impreſſed men as parricides of their country, and would be the firſt to move for an enquiry into their conduct.

"A noble Lord has cautioned us againſt ſtarting any difficulties, that may impede the negociation with a Court ſo jealous of its honour as the Court of Madrid. However highly that Lord may think of the loſty idioms of Spaniſh pride, I ever found them, in all my negociations, a crafty, ſhifting, diſingenuous, and deſigning people, poſſeſſing not half the integrity and good faith of the Engliſh nation.

"The noble Lord talks of negotiating when we ſhould be ſtriking a blow. Hoſtilities have already been commenced. I wiſh the officer of the Tamar was at this bar, I wiſh Captain Farmer, who came paſſenger, was here; they would give us an account of the conduct of the Governor of Buenos Ayres. They would tell you, that the iſland was demanded in the name of the King of Spain; thoſe, therefore, who adviſed his Majeſty to call it the act of the Governor of Buenos Ayres, adviſed him to an impoſition on this company. If it was the act of that Governor, why does the King of Spain (to uſe every intelligible Engliſh phraſe) ſtill keep poſſeſſion of the ſtolen goods? In the reign of James I. that great man, Sir Walter Raleigh, for an infringement on the Spaniſh territories, fell a ſacrifice to the cruel, inſolent, and vindictive ſpirit of the haughty Spaniards.

"I am for defending the honour of the Crown and the rights of the people; but I muſt confeſs, that I think the

tuation of this kingdom is truly deplorable, whilst the reins of government are in the hands of men, not one of whom ever knew half an hour's buſineſs in their lives.

"I call upon the gentlemen in adminiſtration to tell us what ſteps they have taken to defend this country. Have they ſent a ſquadron to the Weſtern ocean, which I will pronounce to be eſſentially neceſſary. In the laſt war, that great officer, Lord Anſon, to whoſe knowledge and experience in naval affairs, the ſucceſſes of that war are in a great degree to be attributed, adviſed this meaſure to be adopted. It was adopted, and we all know the good effects that followed. Have you a fleet in North-America? Have you another in the Eaſt-Indies? Have you one in the Mediterranean? No; ſorry am I to ſay, that wherever I turn my eyes, I ſee the marks of inattention and inexperience: You cannot at this time fit out twelve ſhips of the line, in ſuch condition for an officer to ſtake his reputation on. You have now only 10 000 ſeamen to defend this great empire; and in my adminiſtration I found full employment for 85,000.

"But remember, Gentlemen, that if Gibraltar, Mahon, or Jamaica, ſhould fall, that you ſhall anſwer it at the tribunal of the public. Upon the whole, I am of opinion, that we muſt either have a war, or an ignominious compromiſe. I beſeech the Gentlemen in adminiſtration to prepare for the former, and not ſubmit to the latter. I deſire them to reſtore to the people their violated rights, that they may ſave their own heads, and walk the public ſtreets free from inſult."

Beſides the motion made by the Duke of Richmond, on Thurſday, in the Upper Room of the Society, as given in this paper on Saturday, and the true numbers on which were, For 26, Againſt 81, there were two other motions, both of which were carried in the negative. The firſt of theſe was in ſubſtance, To know what claims have been ſet up by the Spaniards to Falkland Iſland. The ſecond was, To have copies and extracts of all letters or papers reſpecting the Spaniſh land and ſea forces in the Weſt-Indies, on or ſince June 1769; as alſo reſpecting the departure of any naval armaments or land forces from Old Spain, during the ſame period.

Lord Chatham, the other day, diſclaimed what has been generally attributed to him, the involving this nation in the late German war; and declared, that when he was at that time appointed Miniſter, he came into office with that meaſure *ſtrapped about his neck*.

*Nov.* 27. Yeſterday Sir William Draper, arrived at his houſe in Pall-Mall, from North-America.

## LONDON,

*Nov.* 29. This day his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the bill for prohibiting for a further limited time, the exportation of corn, grain, meal, flour, bread, biſcuit, and ſtarch; and to ſuch other bills as are ready.

Additions to part of a great and noble orator's ſpeech on Thurſday laſt in a large Company.

After cenſuring the three *doubting* aldermen who diſcharged the impreſſed men, his Lordſhip took occaſion to paſs the following encomiums on the late Lord Mayor: "I ought not to omit doing juſtice to a character, which has ſuffered upon this occaſion the united attacks of the inſolent, the envious, and the malicious. I have always conſidered the late Lord Mayor as an able and upright magiſtrate, an amiable gentleman, an honeſt man, and an honour to the city."

After having thrown out ſeveral animadverſions on the conduct of the preſent miniſtry, he added.

"It has been inſinuated, that men, and not meaſures, have ever, lately, been the objects of my reſentment. I do aſſure the gentlemen in adminiſtration, that I do not envy them their places, that I have no wiſhes of my own to diſpoſſeſs them, nor do I know that any of my friends aſpire to ſuch *dangerous honours*. I leave them in the full enjoyment of their places, ſatisfied that the loud voice of public juſtice cannot always ſue in vain."

On the ſubject of the late German war, he expreſſed himſelf to the following effect:

"I found the laſt German war, for which I have ſo often been made the object of abuſe in the public prints, and which has been repeatedly, both *in* and *out* of this Houſe, called *my* German war; I ſay when I came into office, I found your German war, and your connections with Pruſſia, *ſtrapped round my neck* by treaties and reſolutions of parliament; and though I diſapproved of that war, yet, being always of opinion, that every conſideration ſhould yield to the public faith of the nation, I thought it abſolutely neceſſary, at that time, to abide by, and ſupport thoſe treaties which plunged us into that war: But I will now tell your maſter, it is my opinion, that this kingdom do not, on any occaſion, waſte her blood and treaſure in defending Hanover."

In anſwer to the ſentiments of this great patriot, another orator, well known under the title of a remarkable impeaching character in the *Beggars Opera*, remarked, "That tho' he never remembered to have heard the noble Earl's ſentiments coincide ſo nearly with him in ſome points, as they did on the preſent occaſion; yet he could not help conſidering his aſſertions in general to be mere *ipſe dixits*, or matters of opinion; for," continued he, "We have been told, this day, that the preſent adminiſtration is a very unpopular one: that the people are quite diſſatisfied: that we are not in a ſituation to defend ourſelves from foreign attacks; nay, that we have not even twelve ſhips of the line ready for ſervice. Now, as I have not the honour to be of the adminiſtration, I cannot ſpeak preciſely as to the truth of theſe declarations; but I have a right to give my opinion as well as the noble Earl; and my opinion is, we are in a ſituation to defend ourſelves againſt all our enemies; that the preſent adminiſtration is not an unpopular one; and that the people are not diſſatisfied. I think the preſent oppoſition are ten thouſand times more unpopular. I ſee it every day—I ſee it in the laſt Weſtminſter remonſtrance—I ſee it in the common council—I ſee it in every part of the kingdom—In ſhort, it is nothing but *remonſtrance, inſtructions*, and *impeachment*; or, in other words, it is all *Wilkes* and *Edridge*, noiſe, nonſenſe, and confuſion.

"It has been mentioned, that the preſent miniſters are favoured with the ſmiles of Court. Upon my word, I think that the ſmiles of a court are deſirable things; there are many advantages to be found in them; but I remember an adminiſtration in this country, (meaning the Rockingham) and, in my opinion, the worſt this country ever had, that was never even once ſmiled upon by the court, during the whole time they were in office."

In reply, the Marquis of Rockingham aſked, "whether the adminiſtration that preceded his, (meaning Lord S——'s) went out of office with the ſmiles of the court." To this no anſwer was given.

The Duke of Richmond aſſerted in a certain aſſembly, that upwards of two thouſand of the beſt Engliſh ſailors are at this time rotting in the jails of Spain, having been ſeized on frivolous pretences; many of them on no other charge than that of having a ſingle dollar in their pockets.

Lord Chatham in a certain aſſembly lately ſaid, "This month perhaps we may be no longer a nation; for if the French make themſelves maſters of the channel, we cannot oppoſe them. We ought at this time to have forty ſhips of the line, yet have not twelve compleatly manned. I have now a complete detail of the above particulars in my pocket, and I defy any one to contradict me."

Lord Chatham, in a certain place, having aſſerted, that the monied intereſt of the city of London were blood ſuckers the much-worms of the conſtitution; that all their aim was to get loans and commiſſary ſhips; but that at the ſame, time he regarded the middling citizens, who preferred laws and liberty to loans and contracts—The Duke of Richmond obſerved, on what Lord Chatham had ſaid, and that he joined him hand and heart, on the violated right of election, and all other great conſtitutional points; that his conſcience obliged him to it, knowing the rectitude of Lord Chatham's intentions; but that his conſcience would not ſuffer him to be ſilent at the indiſcriminate cenſure which the noble Lord, in the warmth of debate, had thrown on ſome of the worthieſt men in this kingdom. If, by the monied intereſt, ſays he, the noble Lord means thoſe adulating wretches, thoſe miſerable aldermen, who oppoſed petitions and remonſtrances, merely to gain loans and contracts for themſelves, who bartered their laws and liberties for gold, I do moſt heartily concur with him; but I muſt, at the ſame time, aſſert, that there is a majority of the monied intereſt of very different principles. One inſtance will be ſufficient: the late Lord Mayor, who is one of the firſt merchants, and one of the honeſteſt men in the Kingdom; a man who oppoſed government in their invaſion of our laws, and who ſupported government by backing preſs-warrants, when he perceived his country was in danger. I concur with my noble friend in his merited commendation on thoſe who prefer liberty to gold. The Common-councilmen of London I reſpect for their firmneſs; and for their honour and integrity, I ſhall ever revere and honour them.

The motion made in the upper aſſembly, by the Earl of Chatham yeſterday was, that Captain Hunt, late Captain of the Tamer ſloop, be ordered to attend this houſe on Monday next. The previous queſtion was then put, and carried 55 for, 21 againſt.

We can from undoubted authority aſſure the Public, that a Council held Yeſterday, War was determined on.

A few days ſince, Lord Weymouth told the Spaniſh ambaſſador, that if he did not give in a ſatisfactory anſwer before the end of this week, he ſhould be ask'd no more queſtions, but that immediate recourſe would be had to the *ultima ratio regum*.

Yeſterday 40,000 ſeamen were voted for the ſervice of the year 1771, 30,000 of which to be regiſtered. The expence for 1 year will be 2 millions.

It having been repreſented by a great body of officers, how eaſily they can join their regiments on any emergency, the late order for the immediate repairing to their ſeveral quarters in England, is for the preſent ſuſpended.

This day the inſurance of merchant ſhips outward bound to the Weſt-Indies, was advanced at Lloyd's, from 4 to 10 per cent.

### Extract of a Letter from Dartmouth.

Capt. Pitts, who left Spain the 15th inſt. (Nov.) gives an account, that our ſhips are ſtopped there."

It is ſaid, a great perſonage coincides in opinion with a noble Earl, that the Spaniards are certainly preparing to ſtrike a capital blow in the Weſt, and the French in the Eaſt-Indies.

We hear that when the houſe of commons have gone thro' ſome matters relative to Maſſachuſett's-Bay, which are likely to be finiſhed in a few days, both houſes will adjourn next week for the holidays.

War is now ardently deſired by all real lovers of their country of every rank, as it will inevitably have one good effect, which nothing elſe is ſo likely to produce, viz. *The downfall of the preſent ſlothful and daſtardly Adminiſtration.*

December 1. *The account of our ſhips being ſtopt in Spain, is confirmed by a letter ſent from Cadiz to a merchant in Lime-ſtreet, which brings advice that all the Engliſh ſhips in that port have been ſtopt. And that Capt. Cheeſman, of the True Briton, arrived at Pool from Cadiz, confirms the ſame; and adds, that the Spaniards are pulling down all the houſes near the front of the Mole, where they are very aſſiduous in erecting batteries, and fortifying the place.*

*A reſolution has paſſed, that 4l. per month per man ſhall be allowed for maintaining 40,000 ſeamen, including 8,073 marines, and alſo including the ordnance for the ſea ſervice for the year 1771.*

*Thurſday a motion was made by Mr. Dowdeſwell, in the lower room of the Robinhood, to lay before the Houſe copies of all intelligence received of the ſtate of the Spaniſh land and ſea forces in the Spaniſh Weſt-Indies, ſince the firſt of June, 1769, to September laſt inclusive, which paſſed in the negative, ninty-four againſt forty-three.*

*Wedneſday a motion was made in the ſame place, for examining at the bar the Captain who firſt brought the intelligence relating to the capture of Falkland's Iſland, which paſſed in the negative, 51 againſt 26.*

*Col. Barre, in an intereſting debate on Thurſday, ſaid, that he recollected to have formerly read an anecdote, in which a patriot nobleman told the Spaniſh Monarch, that they had but two enemies. "Who are they? ſaid the King; "the world is one, (replied the honeſt informer) and your Majeſty's Miniſter the other." And I cannot help thinking, continued the Colonel, that our good King (God bleſs him!) is ſomewhat in the ſame ſituation.——This humorous remark cauſed an univerſal uproar of applauſe; and the Colonel was ſome time before he could proceed in his argument.*

*The new Ambaſſador from France, we hear, has brought with him as part of his credentials, a letter from his Court, which he has in charge to deliver only into the hands of a great Perſonage, who we are told, has refuſed to receive it; ſignifying that it muſt come in form, thro' the channel of the Secretary of State.*

Laſt Wedneſday Lord Weymouth declared in a great aſſembly, that at preſent there would be no war with Spain, as every thing would be ſettled in an amicable manner, and to the ſatisfaction of all parties; on which Lord Chatham replied, that he could give no credit to his aſſertion, for that he was well aſſured the Spaniards had no intention at preſent of accommodating matters with the Britiſh Court upon honourable terms.

The heralds at arms, and trumpeters of the houſhold, have received orders to be in readineſs at an hours notice; which makes it reaſonable to conclude, war is intended to be immediately declared.

Orders are iſſued to augment the land forces; each regiment of dragoons to complete their ſeveral troops to the full compliement of ſixty men each troop; an additional troop, conſiſting of ſixty private men (beſides officers) are to be added to each regiment; the officers to be taken from the half pay liſt. The ſame meaſures are obſerved in regard to the foot; the companies are to be augmented to ſixty men each, and an additional company to each regiment.

All conferences with the Spaniſh Ambaſſador are now at an end ſince Monday laſt, in conſequence of ſome diſpatches which he received from his Court the night before, when he gave Lord Weymouth a categorical anſwer; ſo that a war entirely depends upon what conſtruction the Miniſtry may put upon it.

The following may be depended on.——A few days after the arrival of the meſſenger from Madrid, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador acquainted our Miniſtry, that he had full power to treat with them on the ſubject of our demands on the Court of Spain, and appointed a time and place for a private conference with the Premier for that purpoſe: But when the hour arrived, he gave Lord North to underſtand that it was as much as his life and character was worth, to give him a ſatisfactory anſwer in leſs than a month, 'till he had received further diſpatches from his Court.

*We are well informed, that Lord Weymouth, was for raiſing 50,000 ſeamen for the enſuing year, but the* Premier *aſſured him, that '40,000 would ſufficiently anſwer the purpoſe.'*

*Several days this week policies have been opened at Old and New Lloyd's, and ſeveral coffee-houſes about 'Change, to give 9 guineas to receive 100 if war is declared in ſeven days, and 40 guineas to receive 200 if declared before the 31ſt of December.*

*Extract of a letter from the Hague*, Nov. 23.

"The Envoy extraordinary from the States General at the court of Madrid, among other things in his laſt diſpatches, ſends advice that 15 battalions of Spaniſh troops were marching to the ſea coaſts in order to embark for America, to reinforce the garriſons there that are moſt expoſed; and that theſe troops were to be followed by a much greater number.

Upwards of fifty merchant ſhips are now waiting in the river outward-bound, to receive letters of mark, in caſe of war being declared, having on board guns and men ſufficient both for offence and defence.

Orders are ſent to Ireland to take an immediate and cloſe ſurvey of the fortifications in that kingdom.

The Eaſt-India Company have raiſed the ſeamen's wages from 25s. to 45s. per month, hands being very ſcarce at preſent on account of ſuch numbers being impreſſed.

On Thurſday a gentleman at Batſon's coffee-houſe, gave a merchant in Cornhill 100 guineas to receive a guinea a day till war is declared. The payments to expire if war is not declared in a year and an half.

*Extract of a letter from Bruſſels*, Nov. 25.

"Authentic letters received here adviſe, that the Court of Spain conſents to the evacuation and the neutrality of Falkland iſlands; but ſhe refuſes to make reſtitution of them: This affair will not make an object of negotiation 'till after the Engliſh have previouſly diſarmed. Spain by no means combines this affair with that of the Manilla ranſom."

It is ſaid that a certain ambaſſador has aſſured the M——ry that no attack has been made by the King his maſter's ſea or land forces either upon Gibraltar or Jamaica.

Some letters from Minorca inform, that the people there impatiently expect the arrival of men of war and troops from England, as a rumour prevails that ſome hoſtile deſigns are meditating againſt the iſland.

It is ſaid, on the arrival of Potter the meſſenger, his diſpatches were found to contain nothing more than a reſerepee to the Spaniſh ambaſſador, who was inſtructed by his orders how to negociate with us; and it was given out that theſe inſtructions breathed only the ſpirit of peace, and ſtocks roſe conſiderably on the news. But alas! when theſe peaceable inſtructions were made known, they contained no poſitive anſwer to any of our demands, and only mentioned the giving up Falkland's iſlands (debarring us of the liberty of erecting forts there) and that our ſhips on entering the Spaniſh ports, ſhould be ſubject to be viſited by the Spaniſh officers.

Laſt night the preſs was ſo ſtrong both on the river and aſhore, that ſailors were taken from all protections, and hurried on board the tenders and guard-ſhips.

It is ſaid Lord Chatham's Speech in Favour of Preſs-Warrants, will be likely to introduce him into Power.

Paris, Nov. 14. The Grenadeers of France, conſiſting of 40 battalions are ſailing off towards Britany, and are to be commanded by the Count de Stainville.

## NEW-YORK, January 31.

We hear that when Capt. Farrel left Falmouth, four Packet Boats were lying there ready to ſail, ſuppoſed to be detained that the Declaration of War might be ſent out by them.——One of theſe was the Packet for New-York, which was expected to ſail in three or four Days. A Veſſel was arrived there from Cadiz in ſeventeen Days, the Maſter of which Reports, that he came away by ſtealth, the Engliſh Veſſels in that Harbour being detained, and that a Declaration of War there was every Day expected. Private Letters by Capt. Farrel of the 5th December, mention, War as inevitable. From the public Papers, the Probability ſeems rather to preponderate for War than Peace, and yet there are ſo many contradictory Circumſtances that no certain Concluſion can be drawn,——notwithſtanding the Buſtle of Preparation, the Miniſtry and their Party ſeem neither well prepared, nor heartily diſpoſed for War; and they carry every Queſtion as they pleaſe, in both Houſes, by Majority of Votes. The Speeches of Lord Chatham, Col. Barre, Mr. Burke, Mr. Dowdeſwell, &c. were extremely ſevere againſt the Miniſtry, who in their Turn retorted with Spirit and Keenneſs, but made no tolerable Figure in Point of Argument. On the 21ſt of November, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, preſented and read to

his Majesty, another *Address, Remonstance* and *Petition*, of the same Purport as those before presented, and in much the same Style, complaining of Grievances, praying the Removal of evil Ministers, and the Dissolution of Parliament, &c. The following is said to be His Majesty's Answer.

'As I have seen no Reason to alter the Opinion expressed in my Answer to your last Address upon this Subject, I cannot comply with the Prayer of your Petition.'

*We hear from Long-Island, that on Monday the 21st Inst. 4 young Men, riding on Hempstead Plains, near Mr. Water's Tavern, in order to try the Speed of their Horses, in a Frolick set out on a Race, when one of them, whose Parents live about a Mile from that Place, at the Village of Bethpage, and are named Whiston, attempting to stop his Horse too suddenly, he fell, and falling on the young Man, whose Scull was likewise fractured by the Fall, he immediately died.*

*On Tuesday Night died in the Barracks of this City, in the 38th Year of his Age, Lieut. Robert Waddell, of the 26th Regiment, now quartered in this Place. He was a Gentleman whose Loss is most sincerely regretted by all who had the Pleasure of his Acquaintance; but most sensibly felt by the Officers of the Corps to which he belonged, and a disconsolate Widow, whom he has left behind him.*

ARRIVALS, at

Barcelona. The Diamond, Lynch, from Quebec.
Dover. Hand-in-Hand, Betrien, New-York.
Deal. Dutches of Gordon, Winn, Ditto.
Ditto. Beulah, Henderson, Ditto.

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## *ABEEL* and *BYVANCK*,

Near the ALBANY PIER,

*Have just imported in the New-York, Jones, and the America, Hervey, from Bristol, a large Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery Ware, which they propose selling very reasonably —amongst which Articles are,*

BLACKSMITHS

ANVILS, vices, beck irons, sledges and hammers, rubbers and files, sorted bellows, pipes and nails.

*Carpenters*

Best steel plate, hand and other saws; broad axes, adzes, chissels, gouges, squares, compasses, plains, and plain irons, black and bright augers, gimblets; wood screws sorted, and brads, clout nails, and tacks of all sizes; locks and hinges, both brass and iron; and every implement necessary to complete a building.

*Coopers*

Board axes, adzes, howels, drawing knives, vices, jointer irons, rivets, doweling bitts, bung and tap borers, &c.

*Masons*

Best polished brick and plastering trowels,—stone hammers

*Turners* Gouges and chissels, &c.

*Sailmakers* Palms and sail needles, &c.

*Shoemakers*

Hammers, knives, awls and awl hafts, tacks, pincers, nippers, stamps, punches, fine sticks, rasps, &c. &c.

*Taylors.*

Thimbles, needles and shears, sheep shears, glovers and darning needles.

Best steel plate mill saws, cross cut and wood bow saws; ditching and steel blade shovels and spades,—long and short handle frying-pans, sad irons, curry combs, mane combs and horse brushes; shot belts and powder flasks, brass, iron, & very neat Japan'd candlesticks and snuffers; brass head shovels and tongs, shovel blades, chaffing-dishes; walnut and common bellowses, brooms and brushes sorted; pewter plates, dishes, and spoons; pewter, leather, brass, and paper ink pots; brass wire of all sizes, iron ditto, brass scales and weights in sets, from ¼ ounce to 4lb. penny weights and grains, brass thimbles; brass, iron, and tin'd Jew harps, tenter hooks, knitting pins, screw plates; a very large assortment of the best steel fish hooks, from cod hooks to the smallest; marking irons, double bolted and common padlocks, horse, bag, and splinter do. double and single spring chest locks, chest hinges and handles; mouse and rat traps, steel corn mills, iron, post and box coffee do. pocket books sorted, small and large trace chain, weavers, shoe and buckle brushes; house bells, cranks and springs, horse do. gunter scales and brass dividers, of a new and very convenient construction; Singleton's and common cork screws; steel watch chains, keys and seals, brass knockers, window bolts, gouge, center chair and taper bitts, nails, tacks and brads of all sizes, best London glue, sealing wax and wafers, large slates and slate pencils, steelyards to weigh ounces; bed cords, sash and cloth lines.——Knives and forks, cutteau and pen knives, childrens and butchers do. razors, sciffars and shears; a very great assortment of buckles, buttons, snuff and tobacco boxes, some of the last very large and fine, with burning glasses.

ALSO,

LONDON, Blistered, German, } steel,
Refin'd, Bloomery, } iron,
Allum,
Brimstone,
Copperas,
Chalk,

Powder,
Shot,
Bar lead,
Pots and kettles,
Iron dogs,
Pye or stew-pans,
Tea kettles,
Waggon and cart boxes.

Looking Glasses sorted, and a few pounds of the best congo TEA. 65—

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*THE House where Capt. Sowers now lives, in Beaver-Street, is to be let. Inquire of Mrs. ELIZABETH PARMYTER, at Capt. Anthony Byvanck's, in Cherry-Street, near the Ship-Yards.* 65 68

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To Be SOLD, by

## THOMAS FRANKLIN, Jun.

*At his Store in Queen-Street, between Burling's and Beekman's-Slip;*

TWO pair of French Burr mill-stones, four feet six inches over, at £.45 the pair. Spermaceti candles warranted good, quart, and two quart bottles, in hampers; Bristol pipes, Russia, raven, and English sail duck; felt hats, Manchester checks, Irish linens, striped, red, and blue duffels; a quantity of English cordage, of all sizes, from six thread, ratline to six inch rope; several bales of the best Teneriffe cotton, and sundry other goods suitable to the season; which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, for cash or short credit.

New-York, 31st Jan. 1771. 65 68

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HIS Majesty's Post-Master General (for the better facilitating of Correspondence between Great-Britain and America) has been pleased to add a fifth Packet Boat to the Station between Falmouth and New-York: Notice is hereby given, that the Mail for the future, will be closed at the Post-Office in New-York, at Twelve of the Clock at Night, on the first Tuesday in every Month, and dispatched by a Packet the next Day for Falmouth.

By Command of the D. Post-Master General,

ALEXR. COLDEN, Secry.

General Post-Office, New-York, Jan. 22, 1771.

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## Samuel Broome, and Co.

Have just imported in the *America*, Captain Hervey, from *Bristol*, and the last Vessels from *London*, the following GOODS, which are now SELLING on reasonable Terms, at their STORE in *New-York*, viz.

BROAD CLOTHS,
Forrest, ditto.
Hunters, ditto.
Ratteens,
Half-thicks,
Plains,
Stripe Linseys
White and yellow Flannel,
Green and spotted Rugs,
Black, blue, and Cloth coloured Manchester Velvets,
Black Lastings,
Breeches Pieces,
Check Linen Handkerchiefs,
Printed, blue, and red ditto,
Silk and Linen, ditto,
Spotted Bandanoes,
Striped Damascus,
Striped Linen, ditto,
Tammies and durants,
Check and striped Camblets,
Worsted Lutestrings,
Sagathees,
Ribbons, a large Assortment,
Irish Linens, from 2s. to 6s. and 6d. per yard.
Dowlas,
Quadruple Silesias,
Tandem ditto.
Dutch and English Osnabrigs
Cambricks,
7-8, 5-4, and 6-4 flower'd Lawns,
Striped and flower'd bordered Kentish Handkerchiefs,
Black and white plain and flower'd Catgut,
White flower'd Silk Gauze,
Black and white Parisnet,
Sewing Silks,
Quality and Shoe Binding,
Silk Ferrit,
Scotch Thread,
Stitching, ditto,
Shirt Buttons,
Dark and light Callicoes and Chintzes,
Women's and Childrens Fans,
Black and white Lace,
Black and white Hat Trimmings,
White and brown 9-8 Irish Sheeting,
Russia, ditto,
Raven's Duck,
Lines and Torsels,
Sprig Pretties
Blue and white and red and white Lace,
3-4, 5-4, 6-4, 8-4, and 10-4, Diaper,
Clouting, ditto,
Furniture Check,
Bed Runts,
Mens black and coloured Worsted Hose,
Shalloons,
Black Bombazeen,
Black and coloured silk Crapes
Silveretts and Missionetts,
Muffs and Tippets,
Womens Sattin and Persian Hatts,
Coloured India Taffity,
Crewels of all Colours,
Marking Canvas,
Dutch Lace,
Chip Hats,
Russia Duck,
Sealing Wax and Wafers,
Writing Paper,
Bonnet, do.
Mock Garnets,
Wax Necklaces,
Fisher's Young Man's Companion,
Entick's Dictionary,
Looking Glasses,
Pewter Dishes, Plates and Basons.
Needles, common and White Chapel,
Knives and Forks,
Carving ditto,
Cutteau and Penknives,
Taylors Shears,
Scissars,
Carpenters Hammers,
Shoemakers ditto,
Lathing ditto, Bellowses,
Double Worm Gimblets,
Spike ditto,
Tap borers,
Compasses,
Brass and Iron Candlesticks,
H. and HL. Hinges,
Table ditto,
Butt ditto,——Brass ditto
Shoe Punches,
Shoe Pincers and Nippers,
Shoe Knives,
Thumb Latches,
Awl Blades and Hafts,
Shoe Tacks,
Double and single Spring Chest Locks,
Cupboard ditto,
Pad ditto,
Stock ditto,
Plain Irons,
Broad and narrow Chizzels,
Hand Saws,
Taylors Thimbles,
Womens steel and metal ditto
A great variety of Snuff boxes,
Iron and Brass Harps,
Horse-whips,
Iron Screws,
A large Assortment of handsome Shoe and Knee Buckles,
Brass Cocks with or without Keys,
Brass and Steel Snuffers,
Snaffle Bridle Bitts,
Ditto Bridles,
Brass Chair Nails,
Brass Handles & Escutcheons,
Brass Knobs,
Warming Pans,
Temple and common Spectacles,
Wool Cards,
Files and Rasps,
Razors,
Fish-hooks,
Pewter Table & Tea Spoons,
Girth Buckles,
White Setts,
Tuff Nails,
Staple Nails, plain and silver'd,
Men's and Women's Stirrup Irons,
Saddle Cloth,
Webbing,
Iron Shovels and Spades.
Knitting Pins,
Gilt Buttons,
Brass and Gilt Sleeve Buttons,
Half Inch, three quarter Inch, one Inch, one and a quarter Inch, and one half Inch Augers,
Curry Combs,
Chopping Knives,
Curtain Rings,
Key ditto,
Marking Irons,
Knives and Forks,
6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10, Window Glass,
4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 24d. Nails.
Quart, 3 Pint, and 2 Quart Bottles,
Ware's best Scotch Snuff,
Bristol Pipes,
Mens and Boys Felt Hats,
Steel,
Lead,
Shot,
Sheep Shears,
Brass Pepper Boxes,
Paper and Horn Ink-pots,
Blank Books,
Buckle Brushes,
Boxes Tin,
Corks,
Dolls,
Plumes,
Aigretts, &c. &c. &c.

65 68

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*A Few Hogsheads of very old Jamaica* SPIRITS, to be sold by JAMES CREIGHTON, Jun. near the Exchange.——Also a few Barrels of LIME-JUICE. 65 68

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## Eleazer Miller, Jun.

*Hath just imported in the America, Capt. Hervey, from Bristol and the last Vessels from London, and to be sold cheap,*

FOUR penny, 6d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails.
Bath and common coatings.
Broad cloths.
Hunters and forrest cloths.
Shalloons,
Callimancoes.
Tammies and durants.
Figured stuffs and Camblets.
Flowered drawboys.
Everlastings.
¾, and yard wide Irish linens.
Sheetings.
Dowlas and osnabrigs.
Quadruple & tandem linens,
¾, yd. wide, and yd. 3-8 checks.
Cambricks and lawns.
Callicoes and chintzes.
Sarsanets and Persians.
¾, and yd. wide gauzes.
Silk handkerchiefs.
Ribbons.
Purple and silk mitts.
Worsted hose and breeches patterns.
Sattinetts.
Fustians and jeans.
Missonets and poplins.
Silk and hair, and scarf twist.
Death-head and basket buttons.
Scotch and coloured threads.
Blond and thread laces.
Gimpe and snail trimmings.
Knee garters.
Tapes.
Pins and needles.
Cutteaus and pen Knives.
Snuff boxes.
Ivory combs.
Wax necklaces.
Assortment of beads.
Shoe buckles.
Sleeve buttons.
Velverets.
Chipt hats.
Silk muscens.
Stript Damascus, and Lorettoes.
A number of other articles.

65 68

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*Imported in the last Vessels from Europe, and sold by*

## ABRAHAM DURYEE,

*Opposite the Fly-Market;*

CROWN window glass, viz. 8 by 6, 9 by 7, 10 by 8, 11 by 9, 12 by 10, 14 by 10, 16 by 12, 16 by 13; white lead ground in oil, in powder ditto, Spanish brown ground in oil, in powder do. spruss yellow ground in oil, in lump do. red lead, Venetion red in powder, vermilion, Prussian blue, umber, powder blue, whiting, painting brushes, &c. &c. 7-8, and 9-4 rose blankets, 10-4 swanskins, blankets do. 8 and 9-4 best green rugs, striped blankets: a variety of colours of superfine and second broad cloths, yard wide cloth ditto, fine Yorkshire hunters ditto, German serges, Wilton's, scarlet and brown Bath coatings, scarlet and brown frizes, scarlet and white flannels, flower'd serge, long ells or serges, white swanskin; bearskins and coarse naps, penniston and half-thick, yard wide, 7-8, and 3-4 cotton and linen checks; osnabrigs, rattinet, shalloons, durants, bombasines, mourning crape, hat-band crape ditto, black lasting, black flowered ruffel, green and blue ditto, green and brown silk camblet, green and black plush; superfine pompadore, black and olive colour'd Manchester velvet; buttons, scarf twist, sewing silk, binding, thickset, white and brown fustian; boys and mens felt and castor hats, bed-bunts, red and white baise, scarlet and crimson furniture check, &c.

Also has to sell, choice old Madeira, Teneriffe, Lisbon, and sweet wines, old Jamaica spirits, West-India rum, old brandy, Geneva in cases, and other ways; choice muscovado sugar, loaf sugar,—pepper, allspice, cinnamon, mace, ginger, coffee, chocolate, linseed oil, spirits of turpentine, &c. &c. 65—

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*TO be sold at public Vendue, on the Premises, the first Day of March next, by the Subscribers, the Plantation on which John Anderson, Esq. now liveth, situate and being in Freehold, in the County of Monmouth, containing about 450 Acres. The said Plantation is so situate that it will answer to divide, so as to make two good Plantations; the one to contain 225 Acres, with a good House and Barn, with two Orchards, containing between three and four Hundred Trees; about 90 Acres cleared Upland, and about 20 Acres of Meadow, (and more may be cleared), The other Part contains 225 Acres, near 100 Acres cleared Upland, and about 25 Acres Meadow, with a young bearing Orchard, of about 70 or 80 Trees, and a small House. Both Tracts have plenty of Water and good Timber, and there will be a reasonable Time given for Payment of the Money.*

Jan 28, 1771. James Jauncey, Hugh Wallace, Alexander Watson, Peter Schenk, Peter Forman, } *Assignees.*

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## To be SOLD,

*A Tract of Two Thousand Acres of Land, together with the usual Allowance for Highways, situate on the South Side of the Mohawk's-River, in the County of Albany. Any Person inclining to purchase said Tract may have a particular Description, and an indisputable Title shewn, by TERENCE KERIN, Attorney at Law, in Stone-Street, New-York, in whose Hands the Title Deeds of said Lands are.* 65 68

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Lately received from London, and to be sold by

## JAMES THOMPSON,

At the Corner of Beekman's-Slip;

*A Parcel of the Queen's pearl wash balls, so well known and esteemed by the nobility and gentry in Europe, particularly in England and France, for their superior excellence in removing sun burning, freckles, roughness of the skin, and pimples: They render the skin delicately white and soft, and when dissolved in milk, the face, neck, arms, or hands, being washed therewith upon the decline of the small-pox, it heals the skin, takes off the redness, and prevents it from being pitted or marked.——At the above place may be had, from the original warehouse, Le Cleur's celebrated ointment for thickening and preserving the hair; it prevents the hair from falling off, and when rubbed on bald places, with certainty promotes its growth. It is sold at one dollar per pot.* 65 68

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*FIVE POUNDS REWARD,*

*RUN away from the subscriber, Friday evening, January 25th, a negro fellow named JOHN POLEET, about 5 feet 9 inches high, is well made, and has the letters L. G. marked on his left arm: Had on when he went away, a blue great coat, with buttons of the same, and a long pair of trowsers. Whoever will apprehend the said fellow, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me.* MAXIMILIAN JACOBS.

*N. B. The above fellow talks French, and understands dressing hair. Apply to the Printer.* 65 68

## POET'S CORNER.

*The Righteous when they yield their Breath,*
*Shall find a Comforter in Death.*

WITH what a gentle parting ray serene,
With what a tranquil gleam and soften'd light,
The setting sun shuts the diurnal scene,
Then sinks beneath the wave, and yeilds to night!
Thus at the awful close of life's sad stage,
Perplex'd with wanderings, and beset with care,
The soul, exhausted in her pilgrimage,
Longs to break loose, and breath a purer air.
Elate with hope—eager to take the wing,
And to that promis'd, happier spot to fly,
There to imbibe youth's never failing spring,
In the pure stream of immortality.


## PETER T. CURTENIUS,

*At the Sign of the Golden Anvil and Hammer, opposite the Oswego-Market, has imported in the different Vessels from London, Bristol, Liverpool and Hull,*

A General Assortment of DRY GOODS and IRONMONGERY, (both Fall and Spring Goods) which he will sell cheap for Cash or short Credit, either by wholesale or retale.

*He has also for Sale the following Goods, made at the* NEW-YORK AIR FURNACE, viz.

Best Pot-Ash Kettles and Coolers, Hearths, Bars and Doors for Pot-Ash Works, Forge Hammers and Anvils, Chimney Backs, Bottoms and Jamb Plates, Ship's Caboosses, Cast, Waggon, and Chair Boxes,—Pots and Kettles, Pye-pans, Sugar Boilers, Rollers and Gudgeons; large Screws and Nuts for Spermaciti Works, Fullers Screws and Plates; besides many other Articles in the Iron Way: And if Persons want any new Article done in that Way, they may have it cast to any Pattern they shall leave at the Furnace, or at my House. 64 67

## SAMUEL HAKE,

*Has imported in the last Ships from Bristol and Liverpool, and has for Sale, at his Store in Wall-Street;*

A Large and general assortment of Ironmongery, 4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. and 20d. nails; Japan'd waiters, bread baskets and plated candlesticks; a quantity of glue, elegant Welton and Axminster carpets.

Likewise a general assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season. 64 97

*Broad-Street, 24th January, 1771.*

## SCRIVENER'S OFFICE, &c.

*Established the 22th of June, 1764,*

## By JOHN C. KNAPP,

*Attorney at Law, & B. R.*

ON whom the Public may rely, for the most candid and satisfactory Advice, in all Cases of Law and Equity.

*Bills, Answers,* and all other Proceedings in Chancery; Memorials, Petitions, Deeds, Wills, and every other Instrument in Writing, drawn effectually to answer the Purposes intended.

*Considerable Sums of Money* at most Times to be had for the discounting good Bonds, Bills or Notes, to lend on Bottomry, or any other approved Security.

*Persons assisted* in the most ready Manner, to recover their Property in England, or elsewhere, in which, many have experienced the Utility of this Office:—*Also* Letters of Attorney, and all Kinds of Certificates perfected under the City Seal, &c.

*Executors and Administrators* instructed in the due Execution of their Office, whereby to prevent the great Trouble and Expence, which often arises from the Want of Knowledge therein.

*Seafaring Men,* and other Strangers, who many Times meet with Difficulties, for Want of Advice in Matters not altogether relative to the Law, may depend on proper Assistance.

*All other the general Business* of this Office carefully executed, with strict Integrity, and the most immediate Dispatch, on such determined low Fees, as to give the Commonalty the most easy Access.

☞ Mr Knapp has for Sale, a very valuable Farm, pleasantly situated, about a Mile from Brocklyn-Ferry, near the Water Side, consisting of 80 Acres of rich Land, a commodious Dwelling House, 4 Rooms on a Floor, with Barn, Stables and good Milk-House; a large Garden, Orchard, and every other Convenience for a Gentleman's Family, &c. Fish, Oysters, and Clams, near the House: Also several very convenient good Freehold Houses and Lots of Ground in this City; and a small convenient House on Lease Ground, at the Back of the College, to be sold or let very reasonable. 64 67

*To be sold at private Sale,*

THE commodious house and large gardens, in the outward of this city, known by the name of VAUX-HALL; the situation extremely pleasant, having a very extensive view both up and down the North-River: The house has 4 good rooms on a floor, with a large entrance and other conveniencies, an excellent cellar, a very good kitchen, and a large room 26 by 56 feet adjoining the house, with an arched ceiling, a convenient musick gallery, two fire places and two entrances; coach house, stables, and other out-houses, with as fine water as any in the city; there are 36 lots and a half of ground laid out to great advantage in a pleasure, and kitchen garden, well stocked with fruit and other trees, vegetables, &c. and several summer houses, which occasionally may be removed; the whole in extreme good order and repair, well fenced in, very fit for a large Family, or to entertain the gentry, &c. as a public garden, &c. The premises are on lease from Trinity Church, sixty-one years of which are yet to come, and sold for no other reason whatever, than the proprietor not being able to attend both his houses in the manner he could wish, and as the favour he hath received from the public in general, so highly merits. For further particulars inquire of Mr. Francis, at his house, the Queen's Head tavern, near the Exchange, or at Mr. Knapp's office in Broad-street. 64 67

## WILLIAM NEILSON,

*Hath just imported in the America, Capt. Hervey, from Bristol, and the last Vessels from London and Liverpool, a fresh Assortment of GOODS, cheap for Cash, or at a short Credit.*

SEVEN by 9, 8 by 10 Window Glass,
4d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. Nails,
Short Pipes,
Frying Pans,
Sad Irons,
Crawley's No. 3 Steel,
Pewter Plates, Basons and Dishes,
Best I F. ungliz'd Powder,
Shot, sorted,
Best G. B. Wool Cards,
Felt Hats,
Writing Paper,
Bonnet ditto,
Knives and Forks,
Pistol, Cap, Pocket and Pen Knives,
Stout Brass Links & Buckles,
Pinchbeck Shoe and Knee ditto,
Sewing and Darning Needles,
Knitting Pins,
Brass and Steel Thimbles,
Scissars,
Ivory and Horn Combs,
Snuff Boxes,
Bristol and Liverpool fine Bottled Ale, in Hhds. and Hampers,
Empty Bottles,
Quart, two Quart and five Pints,
Scotch and Irish Oznabrigs,
9-8 brown and white Sheeting,
Ravens Duck,
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens,
7-8 and 4-4 Cotton Checks,
Furniture ditto,
Buckrams, Shalloons,
Durants, Callimancoes,
Prunelloes,
Fine Yard and Ell Wide Marcelis Quilting for *Petticoats.*
Superfine Everlastings and Sattinetts for *Breeches.*
Rose Blankets,
Broad Cloths,
Thicksets,
Janes,
Cotton Hollands,
Turky Stripes,
Grazets,
Callicoes,
Chintzes,
Crapes,
Best Oil Flints,
Irish Butter, very good Jersey ditto, &c. &c.

64 57


## To all Persons interested in the Lands herein after mentioned.

WHEREAS his late Majesty George the second, by letters patent under the great seal of the colony of New-York, bearing date the twelfth day of April, in the twenty-fourth year of his said Majesty's reign, annoque domini 1751, did grant and confirm unto Jacob Roseboom, John Jacobs Roseboom, and John G. Roseboom, All that certain tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the county of Albany, on the west side of Hudson's river, and adjoining to the patent of the Great Flatt's, or Loonenburgh, beginning at two small maple trees, growing from one root, and mark'd with three notches on four sides, and X on the west side, standing on the Cat's Kill old foot path, and in the west bounds of the said patent of Loonenburgh, and on the east side of a ridge or rocky hill, and north side of a cove in the side of the hill to the northward of Joachim Janses' house; and this tract runs from the said place of beginnning, north sixty-five degrees, west one hundred chains, then north twenty nine degrees, west one hundred and thirty chains, to a brook or creek called Poeteck creek, thence up the stream thereof, to the corner of a tract of land granted to Abraham Salisbury, William Salisbury, and Casparus Bronck; Then along their line north ten degrees, west twenty two chains, to the south corner of a tract of land granted to the said Casparus Bronck, and thence along his lines north forty degrees, east one hundred and sixty chains, and north fifty degrees, west fifty five chains, then south eighty one degrees, east one hundred and fifteen chains, to a tract of land granted to Mattys Hoghteling, and thence along his bounds and the bounds of a small tract of land granted to the said Casparus Bronck, to the said Cat's Kill old foot path, or the west bounds of the patent of Loonenburgh, and thence along the same to the place where this tract first began, containing 4530 acres of land, and the usual allowance for highways; of which said land so patented as aforesaid, I the subscriber am part owner and proprietor: Now therefore by virtue of a certain act of the lieutenant governor, the council, and general assembly of the province of New-York, passed the eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and sixty two, entitled, an act for the more effectual collecting of his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto; and also by virtue of another act, entitled, an act to continue an act, entitled, an act for the more effectual collecting of his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto. And also to continue one other act, entitled, an act to explain part of an act, entitled, an act for the more effectual collecting of his Majesty's quit-rents in the colony of New-York, and for partition of lands in order thereto. And I do hereby give notice, That Peter Lansing, Esq; Barent H. Ten Eyck, and Gesbert Marselis, jun. gentlemen, all of the city of Albany, are appointed Commissioners to make partition of the said tract of land, so granted to the said Jacob Roseboom, John Jacobs Roseboom, and John G. Roseboom as aforesaid; and that they the said Commissioners will meet on Tuesday the fourth day of March next, at the city-hall in the said city of Albany; and all persons interested therein, are hereby requested to attend then and there for that purpose. Given under my hand, the twenty-third day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1770.

57 68 JACOB ROSEBOOM.


Just opened Store, and to be sold,

## By WILLIAM WIKOFF,

On Cruger's wharf, formerly occupied by Hasencliver, & Co.

MADEIRA wine, rum, sugar, molasses, tea, coffee, allspice, pepper, ginger, nutmegs, indigo, chocolate, &c. He also has flour, middlings, cornell, rye meal, &c. All those who shall be pleased to favour him with their custom, may depend upon being serv'd on the best terms. New-York, Oct. 24, 1770. 51—

TO BE SOLD, By

## MANUEL MYERS,

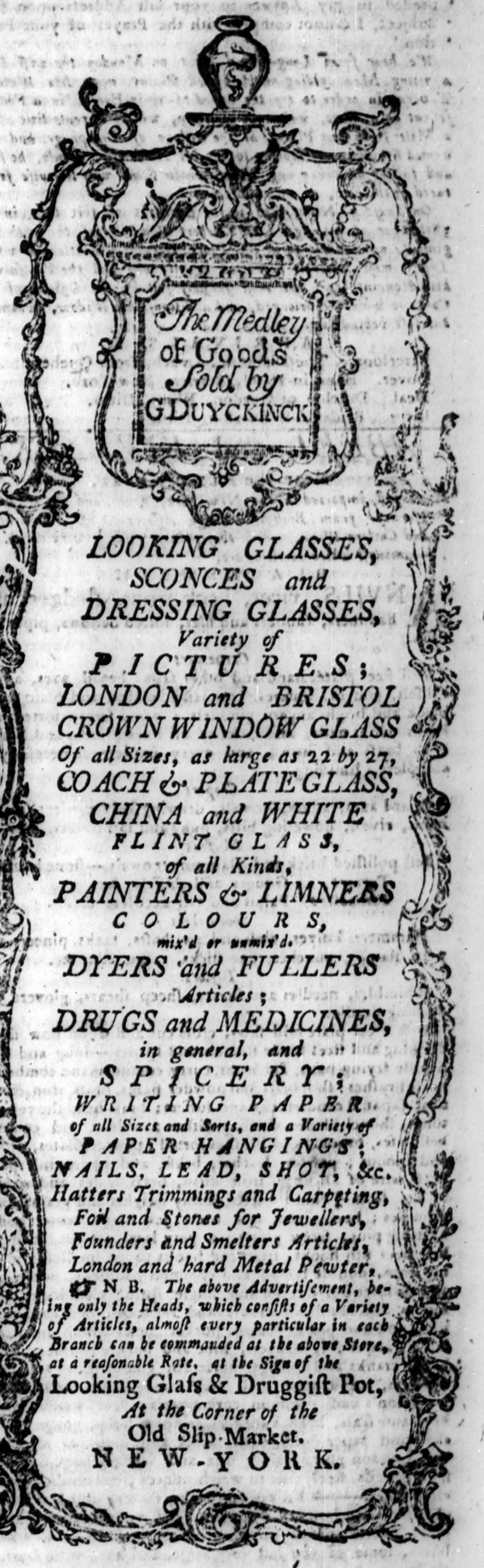
*In Stone-Street,*

NEW-YORK distill'd rum, West-India ditto, by the hogshead or barrel, cordials of the best quality, cider vinegar, white wine ditto; beef, pork, tallow, and a few boxes of green wax candles. 63-

JUST IMPORTED,

A complete Assortment at the

UNIVERSAL STORE or




*LOOKING GLASSES,*
*SCONCES and*
*DRESSING GLASSES,*
*Variety of*
*PICTURES;*
*LONDON and BRISTOL*
*CROWN WINDOW GLASS*
*Of all Sizes, as large as 22 by 27,*
*COACH & PLATE GLASS,*
*CHINA and WHITE*
*FLINT GLASS,*
*of all Kinds,*
*PAINTERS & LIMNERS*
*COLOURS,*
*mix'd or unmix'd.*
*DYERS and FULLERS*
*Articles;*
*DRUGS and MEDICINES,*
*in general, and*
*SPICERY;*
*WRITING PAPER*
*of all Sizes and Sorts, and a Variety of*
*PAPER HANGINGS;*
*NAILS, LEAD, SHOT, &c.*
*Hatters Trimmings and Carpeting,*
*Foil and Stones for Jewellers,*
*Founders and Smelters Articles,*
*London and hard Metal Pewter,*

☞ N B. *The above Advertisement, being only the Heads, which consists of a Variety of Articles, almost every particular in each Branch can be commanded at the above Store, at a reasonable Rate, at the Sign of the*

Looking Glass & Druggist Pot,
*At the Corner of the*
Old Slip-Market.
NEW-YORK.

## RICHARD NORRIS,

STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,

MAKES all sorts of stays and jumps, turn'd and plain, with French and Mecklenburg waistcoats, German jackets and slips, after the neatest and best manner, and at the most reasonable rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their shapes, he likewise fits without any incumberance; young ladies and growing misses, inclin'd to casts and risings in their hips and shoulders, he likewise prevents, by methods approved of by the society of stay-makers, in London: he acquires the first fashions of the court of London, by a correspondent he has settled there. He has had the honour of working for several ladies of distinction, both in England and in this city, with universal applause, and flatters himself he gave entire satisfaction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in these parts, for neatness and true fitting.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and others, and sells his bone at the lowest price. He returns his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future promotion. He waits on ladies at any distance,—and is to be found next door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, opposite to Mr. Lott's, in Smith-Street, New-York. o—


NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

*The Concluſion of Capt.* M'DOUGALL's *Narrative, continued from our laſt.*

UPON which Mr. James De Lancey roſe and ſaid, that the Houſe had *indulged* me to aſſign Reaſons why I ſhould not Anſwer the Queſtion: To which I replied, I wanted no Indulgence of the Houſe. After a ſhort Debate, Mr. Clinton roſe and ſaid, that his Reſidence was ſo far removed from the Means of authentic Information reſpecting my Proſecution, that he could not depend on what he had heard concerning it. He confeſſed that the News-Paper, and ſundry Perſons had informed him that a Proſecution had been commenced againſt me, in Conſequence of the Addreſs of that Houſe to the Lieutenant Governor, but he could not determine on ſuch Evidence; he therefore moved the Houſe to order the Clerk of the Council, and Clerk of the Supreme Court to attend the Houſe the next Morning at Ten o'Clock, to inform them whether the Order of Council to Mr. Chief Juſtice Horſmanden, to iſſue his Warrant againſt me, was in Conſequence of the Addreſs of the Houſe to the Lieut. Governor, and whether I was in Conſequence thereof indicted, and whether the Aſſembly was an Object of the Indictment.

The Houſe, as I underſtood, agreed that thoſe Gentlemen ſhould accordingly attend. Mr Speaker then aſked the Houſe what Entry they would have made on my Affair. Several of the Members anſwered, the common Entry, with the Subſtance of the Reaſons I aſſigned why I would not anſwer to the Queſtion. A Draught was accordingly made, which Mr. Speaker read to the Houſe. Upon hearing it, I apprehended that my ſecond Reaſon for not anſwering the Queſtion, was not fully expreſſed, and therefore told Mr. Speaker that I ſhould be glad if the Houſe would order the Subſtance of the Reaſon to be more fully entered. Mr. De Noyellis then declared, that if I perſiſted in the ſecond Reaſon, he would move the Houſe againſt me for a Breach of Privilege. Upon this a ſhort Debate commenced, in the Courſe of which I conceived that my Meaning was not clearly underſtood; I therefore deſired Mr. Speaker to aſk Leave of the Hon. Houſe to let me ſay a Sentence or two by way of Explanation. Leave being granted, I told the Honourable Houſe that I had the higheſt Reſpect and Eſteem for the Repreſentatives of the People, but that in Exoneration of myſelf I muſt ſay, that the preciſe Idea I intended to convey in the ſecond Reaſon was, that as the Proſecution had been commenced, and was then depending againſt me, at the Inſtance of the Honourable Houſe, I conceived it would be an Infraction of the Laws of Juſtice, for them to take Cognizance of the Matter again. Some of the Members appearing to have ſome Doubt about the ſtrict Meaning of what I had ſaid, Mr. Speaker deſired me to commit my Anſwers to Writing, which I accordingly did in the Words following the Queſtion put to me, which the Reader may ſee at large, in the Extract of the Journals of the Aſſembly, reſpecting this Tranſaction.

After Mr. Speaker had read my Anſwer to the Houſe, he declared, that what I had committed to Writing, reflected more upon the Honour and Dignity of the Houſe, than what I had ſaid before; upon which Mr. James Jauncey, and Mr. James De Lancey declared it was clearly a Breach of Privilege. Mr. Clinton then roſe and ſaid, That he could by no Means conſider my Anſwer as a Breach of Privilege. For that the Houſe had put a Queſtion to me, and determined that I might aſſign Reaſons why I ſhould not anſwer it. That what I had wrote, were only my Reaſons or Opinion why I ought not to anſwer to the Queſtion.—Upon this Mr. De Noyellis obſerved, That he was ſurpris'd that any Member of that Houſe ſhould attempt to vindicate an Inſult offered to the Honour and Dignity of that Houſe. To which Mr. Clinton replied, That he was far from vindicating an Inſult offered to the Honour and Dignity of the Houſe; but that he conceived the Honour and Dignity of it would be better ſupported by Juſtice, than by ſtraining its Authority. At length the Queſtion was put, (as I underſtood it) Whether I was not guilty of a Breach of Privilege and Contempt of the Authority of the Houſe? Which was carried in the Affirmative, in Manner as appears by the Votes. It was ordered, that I ſhould aſk Pardon of the Houſe.

Upon which Mr. Speaker looked towards me, and (as I underſtood) put the Queſtion. I anſwered, That rather than reſign the Rights and Privileges of a Britiſh Subject, I would ſuffer my Right Hand to be cut off at the Bar of the Houſe. Mr. Speaker, then, by Order of the Houſe, put the Queſtion, Whether I ſhould, Yea or Nay, aſk Pardon of the Houſe? To which I anſwered, That I had not committed any Crime. Some of the Members then ordered the Serjeant at Arms to take me into Cuſtody. As no Order of the Houſe had then been made to warrant him to do it, I told them that Mr. Serjeant knew his Duty better than to lay a Finger on me, without a formal Order of the Houſe, and charged him to do it at his Peril. Mr. Speaker was then ordered to make out his Warrant to the Gaol-Keeper of the City and County of New York, commanding him to receive me into ſafe and ſecure Cuſtody, &c. While the Clerk was making out the Warrant, as I wrote my Reaſons for not anſwering the Queſtion in a great Haſte, I aſked the Speaker for a Copy of them. Mr. James De Lancey anſwered, that as I had committed a Breach of Privilege, I was not intitled to it. It was accordingly refuſed. The Warrant to the Gaol-Keeper being finiſhed, it was given to the Serjeant at Arms; and as I could not gather from what had paſt in the Houſe, that any Order of the Houſe had been made or entered, commanding him to take me into Cuſtody; I told him that was no Authority for him, and therefore charged him again at his Peril, not to lay a Hand upon me without an Order of the Houſe: He notwithſtanding took hold of my Arm: Upon which I took the Spectators Witneſſes, that I was deprived of my Liberty by Force, without an Order from the Houſe. Some of the Members then cried out to him to do his Duty, that there was an Order of the Houſe. Upon which I came with him to this Place. Thus I have given the Reader a particular Account of the Cauſe for which I have been deprived of my Liberty, and hope he will pardon my being ſo circumſtantial and the Egotiſm in it. There have been ſo many Miſrepreſentations of this Matter artfully ſpread abroad, that it was judged proper to enter into the former, and the frequent Interruptions I met with, which neceſſarily occaſioned many ſhort Sentences unavoidably produced the latter; all which, I flatter myſelf, will ſufficiently apologize for me to the delicate Reader. The principal Facts are inconteſtibly proved by the Extract of the Votes.

[*For an Account of the Motion for Mr. M'Dougall's Attendance at the Bar of the Houſe, with the Proceedings thereupon, and the Order for his Commitment to the Common Gaol, taken from the printed Journals of the Houſe,—ſee the New-York Journal of the 20th of December laſt, No.* 1459.]

It may not now be improper to remind the Reader, that I was, in the Law Senſe, in Bonds, as the ſuppoſed Author of that Paper, when I was taken firſt by the Serjeant at Arms, by Order of the Houſe to be brought to the Bar. That when I was brought there, and charged as the Author or Publiſher; of the Paper, ſigned a Son of Liberty, and the Queſtion put to me, Whether or not I was the Author or Publiſher: Not a Spark of Evidence was exhibited to the Houſe before me, to prove the Charge. That, by the Determination of the Houſe, I was allowed to aſſign Reaſons, if I had any, provided I offered them with Decency and Reſpect to the Houſe, why I ſhould not anſwer the Queſtion. The Public then are left to judge, Whether there is any Inſult or Contempt of the Authority of the Houſe in the Reaſons I aſſigned for not anſwering the Queſtion.

And whether the Liberties and Privileges of a Britiſh Subject can be ſecure, if an Exception to the Juriſdiction of the higheſt Tribunal of the Nation, is to be conſidered as a Contempt of its Authority. Tis the dreadful Condition of a Slave when he is injured, to be confined only to utter his Senſe of it by Groans. But 'tis the peculiar Right and Privilege of Freemen, of Britiſh Freemen, not only to aſſert, but to complain of a Violation of their Rights. This is the very Spirit and Genius of our glorious and much envied Conſtitution; a Conſtitution, purchaſed at the Expence of Millions, and the Blood of Thouſands. Let not my Friends then be concerned for my preſent Sufferings, but ſo far as the Cauſe of Liberty ſuffers. For myſelf, I feel none; and notwithſtanding the Sneers of temporizing Sycophants, about "my regaining Paradiſe." A Gaol, for a noble Cauſe, with a ſelf approving Conſcience, is, to me, a Paradiſe, compared to a conſcious Baſeneſs, even with all the Smiles of the Great.

For the many Viſits I have received from my Friends of all Ranks, I am affected with ſincere Gratitude. They may reſt aſſured, that none of their Rights ſhall be ſilently reſigned, by the Public's moſt obedient humble Servant,

*New-Gaol, Dec. 22, 1770.* ALEXr. M'DOUGALL.

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CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 17.

THE frequent conferences of the foreign Miniſters together, give us foundation to conjecture, that they are ſeriouſly endeavouring to accompliſh the re-eſtabliſhment of peace, by the mediation of England and a certain other power.

*Venice, Oct.* 7. It is no longer a doubt that Hadgi Ali Bey has mounted the Throne of the antient Sultans of Egypt, and has made himſelf maſter of ſeveral provinces in Arabia, as well as ports on the Red Sea, and has diſmiſſed all the Governors and the Divan from their employs. He has alſo written letters to ſeveral Princes with whom he thinks it convenient to live in amity, one particularly to this Republic.

*Frontiers of Poland, Oct.* 10. The taking of Bender is confirmed by a courier juſt arrived. The Ruſſians took it on the 17th of July, by aſſault, and the garriſon amounting to 3200 men, were put to the ſword: They ſaved only the Seraſquier, who commanded there. The Ruſſians loſt in the aſſault one Colonel, 18 other Officers, and 1200 ſoldiers killed, and their wounded are as many. They have taken 250 pieces of cannon in the place.

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LONDON.

*Nov.* 1. The Dutch were the principal buyers in the Alley on Monday, and did a great deal. Hence it is conjectured, from the ſagacity of thoſe people, and the early intelligence they uſually have, that we are further from a war than people in general think for.

The Florida Packet, Gillmore, is totally loſt on the eaſt end of Hiſpaniola; ſhe was bound from London for Penſacola.

Mr. Alderman Sawbridge ſat yeſterday at Guildhall as Juſtice on the rota and diſcharged an impreſſed man, who was brought before him.

From experiments made by Dr. Heberdens F. R. S. from July 1766 to July 1767, it appears that, in every month, leſs rain-water, in proportion as 121 to 226, was received in an open veſſel, placed on the top of Weſtminſter Abbey, that in a like veſſel placed on the top of an houſe not ſo high as the Abbey; and the cauſe of this extraordinary difference has not yet been diſcovered, though it is more than four years ſince. A few days ago, a gentleman mentioning this curious experiment to Mr. Dunn, and that ſome great diſcoveries might depend on it, if its cauſe ſhould be aſſigned; Mr. Dunn gave this anſwer. "This experiment, which I was not before acquainted with, proves that drops of rain-water, in deſcending from the clouds, do grow larger as they come nearer the earth, and that they accumulate thoſe humid particles, amongſt which they paſs, and which are plentifully diffuſed thro' the atmoſphere at that time, and that this is by a force of attraction, whereby the drops attract the particles, proportional to the quantity of matter in one, compared with that of the other: and that, in a deſcent of 50 yards, a drop of rain may, in our climate, double itſelf in magnitude. And further, it affords a ſtrong argument, that the intermediate ſpaces between the ſun and planets may abound with particles exceedingly ratified, which, in gravitating towards the ſun, do accumulate (like drops of rain) and from thoſe huge diſks or bodies which appear to us ſpots on the face of the ſun. Thoſe bodies may have been lately obſerved to gyrate or move round one another, and have afforded diſquiſitions for perſons acquainted with the teleſcope. And there is no doubt but more ſuch will appear."

Letters received yeſterday from Conſtantinople, adviſe, that the French Conſul at Smyrna having offered his ſervice to repair the fortifications of that harbour, ſent the Count Moralli, and one David, a Frenchman, to direct the men employed in that work, but that they were attacked and drove away with a ſhower of ſtones, by the Turks, who ſwore they would murder them; in conſequence of which, the Conſul had retired from Smyrna.

Tueſday laſt, being the adjournment-day of the ſeſſions at Hick's-hall, William Jackſon was tried for aſſaulting Ann Douglaſs and threatening her; and being found guilty, was ſentenced to ſix months impriſonment in Newgate, and to find ſureties for his good behaviour for two years.—This is the fellow who threatened to murder Juſtice Sherwood, and who was one of the murderers of Venables and Rogers, but was admitted an evidence; and while in Bridewell he behaved ſo ſhockingly as to glory in that bloody deed, and with chalk wrote on the walls, *I am bloody Jackſon*; but by the vigilance of that magiſtrate he is now, it is to be hoped, prevented from doing any more miſchief abroad.

We can, from good authority, aſſure the public, that negotiation, inſtead of war, will determine the diſpute at preſent ſubſiſting between this kingdom and the Spaniards.

The perſon who oppoſed the Weſtminſter inſtructions yeſterday, was formerly a dependent on Lord Holland, and when he was in power he procured him an office in the Houſe of Commons (one of the ingroſſing Clerks) but this office he either has *left*, or given up, for his name is not now to be found in the Court Kalendar.

A gentleman juſt arrived from Cadiz ſays, "The Spaniards have now on the ſtocks at that port, four large ſhips of the line, building under the direction of an Engliſhman.

*If that ſhould happen to a great man now at Bath, which from the preſent ſituation of his health is much to be dreaded, it will, it is believed, alter conſiderably the preſent diſpoſition of adminiſtration.*

*Several who now hold places of the highest trust and importance, it is well known, are indebted to his remaining influence for them; and whilst that is supported even by the smallest thread, they are certain of being continued in them; but as soon as that is broken, their interest is dissolved.*

*L—d S———h, we hear, seeing the imminent danger in which he now stands of losing his offices and employments, in consequence of the approaching dissolution of his patron, is making all the interest with those whom he imagines will succeed his Grace's connexions, to preserve and keep them.*

*Accounts from Scarborough which corroborate the true circumstances of the illness and death of a certain great commander, arrive every day; and consequently invalidates the malevolent stories that have been invidiously propagated respecting that unfortunate event.*

*Yesterday at Appleby's tavern in Parliament-street, the place where Mr. Wilkes met a number of his friends to commemorate his nativity, there were very splendid illuminations; but every thing in the street remained quiet, and no other person was compeled or did illuminate on the occasion.*

*By a letter from the Field-Marshal Count de Romanzoff, it appears that the Russians found in the fortress of Killia 91 pieces of cannon, a great quantity of bullets, 400 tons of gunpowder, and four towers filled with all sorts of military implements.*

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WANTED,

A Person who can bring a sufficient Recommendation, and is well skill'd in Horses, to set out about the last of this Month, and go to Montreal to Purchase about 30 Horses and return with them by the last of February next. Any person who can give a Draught on Montreal, that will be punctually paid there, for about £. 220 Current Money of New-York, may receive the Money here for the said Draught. Inquire of the Printer at the Exchange. 62 65

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Just imported in the New York, Capt. Jones, from Bristol, and to be sold by

PETER GOELET,

*At the Golden-Key, in Hanover-Square;*

A VERY large and complete Assortment of IRONMONGERY. Together with a Number of other Articles. 62 65

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A Person who wants employ as a Clerk, can be well recommended: Inquire of the Printer. 92 65

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TO BE SOLD,

A House and Lot of Ground, situated in the Broad-Way, next Door to Mr. John Weatherhead's, near the Bowling-Green, now in the Possession of Mr. Thomas Warner. The House contains four Fire Places, and adjoining it is a good large Stone Kitchen of two Stories, with a Cellar Kitchen and a Room above it, and a Garret over the whole. The Lot is 25½ Feet in Width, and 144 Feet in Length, 26½ in the Rear; back of the House is a good Garden, with a gras Plat. Any Person inclining to purchase the same, may apply to the said WARNER, living on the Premises, who will give an indisputable Title for the same. 62 65

New-York, Jan 8, 1771.

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*To be SOLD at Private SALE,*

THE place of PETER BERTAIN, in New-Rochell, consisting of twenty one acres of land, eighteen acres of which is good English mowing ground of an excellent soil, a good dwelling-house outhouses and good barn, its situation and prospect beautiful to the sound, adjoins New-Rochelle creek, and Mr. Bleekers grist mills, a harbour or landing belonging to and adjoining said place, sufficient for a sloop of an hundred tons about twenty rods from the New-Rochelle town landing, where vessels of considerable Burden, go in and out at low water, a publick road leading from the country back to said landing before the door; upon the whole it is beautifully situated for any kind of publick business by land or water, or both, its beautiful situation and prospect up and down the sound, none can exceed, which renders it a most beautiful country seat for a gentleman; fishing in the season plenty from off the dock or landing, fowling and many other conveniences too tedious to mention; any person inclining to purchase the same, may agree on reasonable terms by applying to the subscriber living on the premises, who will give an indisputable title.

63 66 PETER BERTAIN.

*New-Rochelle, January 9, 1771.*

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To be SOLD, or LET, and entered upon the first Day of May next;

A Small, but convenient Farm, fit for a Gentleman, Shopkeeper, or Tradesman; situated on the North side of Staten-Island, near the Dutch Church, and fronting the River: The above Farm contains twelve and a half Acres of clear Land, upon which there is a convenient Dwelling House, Barn and other necessary Houses, with a good bearing Orchard; there is likewise twenty two Acres of Wood-land, and eight Acres of salt Meadow; it lies in the most publick Part of the Island, and so commodious in the Winter that Boats can go from the Wharf there when all other Places are froze up; it is likewise most convenient for Fowling and Fishing, and has plenty of Oysters close by the Door. For particulars, apply to Mrs. ANN GROESBECK, upon the Premises, or of Mr. THOMAS LYNCH, in New-York; who has for Sale, A large Assortment of Irish Linen, from 2s. 4d. to 10s. per Yard; London particular, and New-York Cargo Wines. 63 68

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A Large Folio or family Bible, in two Volumes, with Annotations and parallel Scriptures. By the late Rev. Samuel Clark, A. M. is, as soon as a sufficient Number is subscribed for, proposed to be printed by John Fleming in Boston, in the most complete, neat and elegant Manner. Five Sheets of this Work, stitch'd, are proposed to be delivered every Fortnight, at the Price of one Shilling Sterling each—or 18 on Imperial superfine Paper, at double that Price. Subscriptions are taken in by Mr. James Rivington, Mr. Garret Noel, Messrs. Inslee and Carr, Mr. Hugh Gaine and John Holt, the Printer hereof.

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JUST IMPORTED,

IN the New-York, Capt. Jones, from Bristol and to be sold by HENRY WHITE, Best Taunton ALE, NAILS of all Sizes, blue, red and stript DUFFELS. 62 65

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To the Gentlemen and Ladies of the City of New-York, and the Public in general.

DYING, scouring, cleaning and pressing of cloths, silks and clothes of every kind; as also stoving or whitening blankets, swanskins, silk stockings or silks of any kind; also damaged cloths of any colour, cleaned and pressed, and made equal to what they were at first, by THOMAS RHODES, in Gold-Street, on Golden-Hill, New-York, who for many Years followed the dying business in Great Britain and Ireland. Scarlet cloaks cleaned or dyed in the best manner, by said Rhodes.

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TAKEN by Mistake from Bolton's, on the Evening of Mr. Harrison's Concert, a light colour'd Bath Coating GREAT COAT, double breasted, mark'd under the Cape, T I. Also one other GREAT COAT, on Thursday Evening last nearly the same of the above; and a darker colour'd one, but much inferior, was left in its Stead. Any Gentlemen having the above, and returning them, so that the proper Owners may have them again, the same will be gratefully acknowledged. 62 65

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TO BE SOLD,

*By* JOHN LABOYTEAU, (Taylor,)

At BEEKMAN's-SLIP;

Superfine and coarse cloths, of different colours.
Forrest do.
Hunters German serges.
Bath and other coatings.
Ratteens.
Superfine sattinets for breeches.
Cotton do.
Serge denims.
Black silk breeches patterns.
Black worsted do.
Fancy waistcoat pattrerns.
Nankeens.
Striped Damascus.
Green baize.
Flannels.
Superfine rattinets.
Superfine shalloons.
Do.— Durants and tammies.
Brown and white sheeting.
Russia do.
Oznaburgs.
Rose blankets.
Striped do.
Scotch plaids.
Buckrams.
Glazed linen.
Shammy skins for breeches linings.
Blue and cloth colour, collar velvets.
Brown camblets.
Brown, black, pink callamineoes.

Sewing silk, scarfe twist, silk knee garters, scarfe, and silk and hair death-head and basket buttons, gold and silver basket do. double gilt and lacquered do. newest fashions; coat bindings of all colours, silk and linen handkerchiefs; worsted and thread stockings, taylors shears, White Chapel needles.

N. B. Rooms ready furnished, to be let.——Also good encouragement to Journeymen Taylors. 60 67

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*To be SOLD,*

A Valuable Farm, situated in the Yonkers, in the county of West-Chester, containing 150 acres of choice land, near 30 of which is of the finest timber land, about 7 acres of meadow, and the rest plough land, all in good rail fence. There are on said farm, a good double dwelling house, two barns, barracks, and other out houses; also a full grown orchard of about 100 apple trees, and a number of very fine pear, peach and other fruit trees. Its situation is very convenient, being about two miles from the King's bridge, on a public road, and not more than a mile from either a mill or blacksmiths; about also constantly plys to and from New-York, at not more than a mile and a half distance. It is extremely well situated for a gentleman's county seat, as it commands a most agreeable and extensive prospect, and its nearness to the Yonkers creek, renders it very convenient for fishing, oystering and crabing. The conditions of sale may be known, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises, who will give an indisputable title for the same.

GARRET BROWN.

Yonkers, Jan. 22, 1771. 63 66

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New-York, Jan. 27, 1771.

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of Capt. Henry White, late of this City, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts, that they may be settled; and all those who are any Ways indebted to said Estate, are desired to make speedy Payment to

63 66 MARGARET WHITE, Executrix.

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THREE DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY the 31st day of October last from Peter Overpaw, of the Cat's Kill, in the county of Albany in the province of New York, (and was the next day bought by the subscriber, of Enfield) a negro man, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 4 or five inches high, one of his hands considerably smaller than the other, and has been about 3 years in the country. Whoever takes up or secures the said negro, so that the subscriber may get him, shall receive the above reward, besides all reasonable charges. This 7th January 1771. JOHN M'LISTER.

Enfield, Jan. 7, 1771. 63 66

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WHEREAS my Wife Sarah Jennings, has eloped from me and is harboured by some indiscrete Persons; These are to certify, that I will not pay any Debts from the Date undermentioned, contracted by her, as Witness my Hand,

62 65 JESSE JENNINGS.

*Southampton, East End of Long-Island, Decem. 7, 1770.*

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ENNIS GRAHAM,

*Hath just imported in the Beaver, Capt. Kemble, and the Britannia, Capt. Munds, from London;*

VERY elegant gold and silver buttons and loops, with spangles for hats; gold and silver cord for hats, broad and narrow gold and silver chain, gold and silver fringe for various uses, gold and silver thread, vellum, very large gold and silver buttons for clothes, gold and silver torsels, an assortment of gilt buttons of the newest fashions; a quantity of red tapes for tying of papers, a large parcel of black sewing silk; mens fine cotton caps, mens white silk hose and mixt colour do.

*ALSO, to be sold wholesale only,*

A large quantity of low and middling priced blue broad cloths, and shalloons to shit them, with a large quantity of brown and cloth colour'd camblets, and sundry other articles, &c &c. 62 65

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A Wet NURSE.

A Young woman with a fresh breast of milk, who understands and is willing to assist in family business, and can be well recommended by her neighbours, is willing to go into any reputable family as a wet nurse. Inquire of the printer. 63 66

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For BRISTOL,

The SHIP

NEW-YORK,

*William Jones*, Master,

(Will sail in about 3 Weeks,)

For Freight or Passage, apply to JOHN HARRIS CRUGER, or said Master on board, at Cruger's Wharf. 62 65

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FOR

CHARLES-TOWN, So. Carolina,

The SHIP

GLASGOW,

ALEXANDER MARQUIS, Master;

WILL certainly sail the first of February: For Freight or Passage, apply to WALTER and THOMAS BUCHANAN and Co.

New-York, 14th Jan. 1771. 63 66

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*Southampton, Dec. 7, 1770, East End of Long-Island.*

TO BE SOLD,

ONE Hundred and Thirty Acres of choice good Land, situate at a Place known by the Name of the Mill Pond Head, about two Miles from Southampton on the East End of Long-Island. About 30 Acres fit for mowing or plowing, with some Salt Marsh, a large new House well finished, likewise a good bearing Orchard, and sundry other Conveniencies, too tedious to mention; well fitted for a Tavern or other Business. Any Person or Persons willing to purchase the same, are desired to apply to me the Subscriber.

62 65 JESSE JENNINGS.

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To be lett, and entered upon immediately,

SUNDRY lots of one, two, or three hundred acres of land, situate in the county of Albany, and province of New-York, being part of a large tract granted by his Majesty's royal letters patent under the great seal of Great-Britain, to sir William Johnson, Bart. lying on the north side of the Mohawk river, between the large Canada creeks, and near the German flats, and part of it adjoining the Conajohare settlements.——The land is very well watered, and the quality of the soil is such as will satisfy any settler on inspection, as is well known to all who have hitherto seen it.——These lots are proposed to be lett for the term of three lives, free of any rent for five years, from thence for ten years at 5os. New-York currency per ann. for every hundred acres; and from and after the expiration of said ten years, and during the remainder of the three lives, at the yearly rent of £.4 New York currency per ann. for every 100 acres; and as a farther encouragement, the heirs at law shall have the preference given them of each lot, so taken up, on such terms, and subject to such rent, as other lands in the said tract shall then be rented for.—These terms will give each settler a freehold right; and when the nature of the soil, its vicinity to a grist and saw-mill, and that of a rich well settled country, with roads already made to it, are duly considered, it must appear more advantageous for beginners, than they can meet with in any part of the country. Any person inclining to settle on these terms, are to apply to the proprietor at his seat at Johnson-Hall.

N. B. There are several improved farms to be lett, at and near the Mohawk river, on different terms, as shall be agreed on; also some valuable tracts of land (well situated) to be sold, by the whole or in parcels, and others to be granted in fee simple. For the particulars, apply as above directed. 60 71

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*Just published, and to be sold, at the Printing-Office, at the Exchange.*

*PHILOSOPHIC SOLITUDE:*

OR

THE CHOICE

OF

A RURAL LIFE:

A

POEM.

By a GENTLEMAN educated at YALE COLLEGE.

*Me plectent aute omnia sylvæ.* VIRG.

*Otium sine literis mors est, & vivi hominis sepultura.* SEN.

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ASSIZE of BREAD, published 16th of *Aug.* 1770.

Flour at 18*s.* 6*d.* per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb 11 oz. for 4 Coppers.——Ditto, of Dit. to weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.